Gazette of the United States.

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FOR THE GAZETTE.

No. VII.

THE remaining objection to the Proclamation of neutrality, ſtill to be diſcuſſed, is that it was out of time and unneceſſary.

To give colour to this objection it is aſked—why did not the Proclamation appear when the war commenced with Auſtria and Pruſſia? why was it forborne, till Great Britain, Holland and Spain became engaged? why did not the government wait till the arrival at Philadelphia of the Miniſter of the French Republic? why did it volunteer a declaration not required of it by any of the belligerent parties?

To moſt of theſe queſtions ſolid anſwers have already appeared in the public prints. Little more can be done than to repeat & enforce them.

Auſtria and Pruſſia are not maritime powers. Contraventions of neutrality as againſt them were not likely to take place to any extent, or in a ſhape that would attract their notice. It would therefore have been uſeleſs, if not ridiculous, to have made a formal declaration on the ſubject, while they were the only parties oppoſed to France.

But the reverſe of this is the caſe with regard to Spain, Holland and England. Theſe are all commercial maritime nations. It was to be expected, that their attention would be immediately drawn towards the United States, with ſenſibility and even with jealouſy. It was to be feared, that ſome of our citizens might be tempted by the proſpect of gain to go into meaſures, which would injure them and commit the peace of the country. Attacks by ſome of theſe powers upon the poſſeſſions of France in America were to be looked for as a matter of courſe. While the views of the United States as to that particular, were problematical, they would naturally conſider us as a power that might become their enemy. This they would have been the more apt to do, on account of thoſe public demonſtrations of attachment to the cauſe of France, of which there has been ſo great a diſplay. Jealouſy, every body knows, eſpecially if ſharpened by reſentment, is apt to lead to ill treatment; ill treatment to hoſtility.

In proportion to the probability of our being regarded with a ſuſpicious and conſequently an unfriendly eye, by the powers at war with France; in proportion to the danger of imprudencies being committed by any of our citizens, which might occaſion a rupture with them—the policy on the part of the government, of removing all doubt, as to its own diſpoſition, and of deciding the condition of the United States, in the view of the parties concerned, became obvious and urgent.

Were the United States now what, if we do not raſhly throw away the advantages we poſſeſs, they may expect to be in fifteen or twenty years, there would have been more room for an inſinuation which has been thrown out—namely, that they ought to have ſecured to themſelves ſome advantage, as the conſideration of their neutrality; an idea however of which the juſtice and magnanimity cannot be commended. But in their preſent ſituation, with their preſent ſtrength and reſources, an attempt of that kind could have only ſerved to diſplay pretenſions at once exceſſive and unprincipled. The chance of obtaining any collateral advantage, if ſuch a chance there was, by leaving a doubt upon our intentions, as to peace or war, could not wiſely have been put for a ſingle inſtant in competition with the tendency of a contrary conduct to ſecure our peace.

The conduciveneſs of the declaration of neutrality to that end was not the only recommendation to the adoption of the meaſure. It was of great importance that our own citizens ſhould underſtand, as ſoon as poſſible, the opinion which the government entertained of the nature of our relations to the warring parties and of the propriety or expediency of our taking a ſide or remaining neuter. The arrangements of our merchants could not but be very differently affected, by the one hypotheſis, or the other; and it would neceſſarily have been very detrimental and perplexing to them to have been left in uncertainty. It is not requiſite to ſay how much our agriculture and other intereſts would have been likely to have ſuffered, by embarraſſments to our merchants.

The idea of its having been incumbent on the government to delay the meaſure for the coming of the Miniſter of the French Republic, is as abſurd as it is humiliating. Did the executive ſtand in need of the logic of a foreign agent to enlighten it as to the duties or intereſts of the nation? or was it bound to aſk his conſent to a ſtep which appeared to itſelf conſiſtent with the former and conducive to the latter?

The ſenſe of our treaties was to be learnt from the treaties themſelves. It was not difficult to pronounce before hand, that we had a greater intereſt in the preſervation of peace, than in any advantages with which France might tempt our participation in the war. Commercial privileges were all that ſhe could offer of real value in our eſtimation, and a *carte blanche* on this head would have been an inadequate recompence for renouncing peace and committing ourſelves voluntarily to the chances of ſo precarious and perilous a war. Beſides, if the privileges which might have been conceded were not founded in a real permanent mutual intereſt—of what value would be the treaty that ſhould concede them? ought not the calculation, in ſuch caſe, to be upon a ſpeedy reſumption of them, with perhaps a quarrel as the pretext? on the other hand may we not truſt, that commercial privileges, which are truly founded in mutual intereſt will grow out of that intereſt; without the neceſſity of giving a premium for them at the expence of our peace?

To what purpoſe then was the executive to have waited for the arrival of the miniſter? was it to give opportunity to contentious diſcuſſions—to intriguing machinations—to the clamors of a faction won to a foreign intereſt?

Whether the declaration of neutrality iſſued upon or without the requiſition of any of the belligerent powers, can only be known to their reſpective miniſters and to the proper officers of our government. But if it be true that it iſſued without any ſuch requiſition, it is an additional indication of the wiſdom of the meaſure.

It is of much importance to the end of preſerving peace, that the belligerent powers ſhould be thoroughly convinced of the ſincerity of our intentions to obſerve the neutrality we profeſs; and it cannot fail to have weight in producing this conviction that the declaration of it was a ſpontaneous act—not ſtimulated by any requiſition on the part of either of them—proceeding purely from our own view of our duty and intereſt.

It was not ſurely neceſſary for the government to wait for ſuch a requiſition; while there were advantages and no diſadvantages in anticipating it. The benefit of an early notification to our merchants, conſpired with the conſideration juſt mentioned, to recommend the courſe which was purſued.

If in addition to the reſt, the early manifeſtation of the views of the government has had any effect in fixing the public opinion on the ſubject, and in counteracting the ſucceſs of the efforts which it was to be foreſeen would be made to diſunite it, this alone would be a great recommendation of the policy of having ſuffered no delay to intervene.

What has been already ſaid in this and in preceding papers affords a full anſwer to the ſuggeſtion, that the Proclamation was unneceſſary. It would be a waſte of time to add any thing more.

But there has been a criticiſm ſeveral times repeated, which may deſerve a moment's attention. It has been urged, that the Proclamation ought to have contained ſome reference to our treaties, and that the generality of the promiſe to obſerve a conduct *friendly* and *impartial* towards the belligerent powers ought to have been qualified with expreſſions equivalent to theſe—"*as far as may conſiſt with the treaties of the United States.*"

The inſertion of ſuch a clauſe would have intirely defeated the object of the Proclamation, by rendering the intention of the government equivocal. That object was to aſſure the powers at war and our own citizens, that in the opinion of the executive it was conſiſtent with the duty and intereſt of the nation to obſerve a neutrality in the war, and that it was intended to purſue a conduct co reſponding with that opinion. Words equivalent to thoſe contended for would have rendered the other part of the declaration nugatory; by *leaving it uncertain whether the executive did or did not believe a ſtate of neutrality to be conſiſtent with our treaties.* Neither foreign powers nor our own citizens would have been able to have drawn any concluſion from the Proclamation, and both would have had a right to conſider it as a mere equivocation.

By not inſerting any ſuch ambiguous expreſſions, the Proclamation was ſuſceptible of an intelligible and proper conſtruction. While it denoted on the one hand, that in the judgment of the executive, there was nothing in our treaties obliging us *to become a party in the war*, it left it to be expected on the other—that all ſtipulations compatible with neutrality, according to the laws and uſages of nations, would be enforced. It follows, that the Proclamation was in this particular exactly what it ought to have been.

The words "make known the diſpoſition of the United States" have alſo given a handle to cavil. It has been aſked how could the Preſident undertake to declare the diſpoſition of the United States. The people for aught he knew may have been in a very different ſentiment. Thus a conformity with republican propriety and modeſty is turned into a topic of accuſation.

Had the Preſident announced his own diſpoſition, he would have been chargeable with egotiſm if not preſumption. The conſtitutional organ of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations——whenever he ſpeaks to them, it is in that capacity; it is in the name and on behalf of the United States. It muſt therefore be with greater propriety, that he ſpeaks of their diſpoſition than of his own.

It is eaſy to imagine, that occaſions frequently occur in the communications to foreign governments and foreign agents, which render it neceſſary to ſpeak of the friendſhip or *friendly diſpoſition* of the United States, of *their diſpoſition* to cultivate harmony and good underſtanding, to reciprocate neighbourly offices, &c. &c. It is uſual for example when public miniſters are received, for ſome complimentary expreſſions to be interchanged. It is preſumable, that the late reception of the French miniſter did not paſs, without ſome aſſurance on the part of the Preſident of the friendly diſpoſition of the United States towards France. Admitting it to have happened, would it be deemed an improper arrogation? if not, why was it more ſo, to declare the diſpoſition of the United States to obſerve a neutrality in the exiſting war?

In all ſuch caſes nothing more is to be underſtood than an official expreſſion of the *political* diſpoſition of the nation *inferred* from its political relations, obligations and intereſts. It is never to be ſuppoſed that the expreſſion is meant to convey the preciſe ſtate of the individual ſentiments or opinions of the great maſs of the people.

Kings and Princes ſpeak of their own diſpoſitions. The magiſtrates of republics of the diſpoſitions of their nations. The Preſident therefore has evidently uſed the ſtyle adapted to his ſituation, and the criticiſm upon it is plainly a cavil.

PACIFICUS.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE queſtion whether a ſtate is *ſuable* or not, will ſpeedily arreſt the attention of the public. Every information on ſo important a ſubject, ought to have free circulation. The rant of *ſchool-boy* declamation, and the thunder of partizan champions, will doubtleſs be palmed on the public for argument and fact. To meet them then, early in the field, and to oppoſe to their bombaſt, real argument, iſſuing from a man, whoſe abilities, integrity, republican virtue, and unſhaken independence are known and acknowledged by every citizen, I ſend you a copy of the opinion of Judge Cuſhing, late chief juſtice of this Commonwealth, on the ſubject—with a requeſt that it may appear in the Centinel. It was delivered in the caſe decided in the ſuperior court of the United States in February laſt. The queſtion is not the ſame in this caſe, as in that which is now agitating; but the principles therein contained apply with additional weight in favor of a foreign citizen.

VERITAS.

JUDGE CUSHING.

THE grand and principal queſtion in this caſe is—whether a ſtate can, by the federal conſtitution, be ſued by an individual citizen of another ſtate?

The point turns not upon the law or practice of England, although perhaps it may be in ſome meaſure elucidated thereby, nor upon the law of any other country whatever; but upon the conſtitution eſtabliſhed by the people of the United States; and particularly upon the extent of powers given to the federal judicial in the 2d ſection of the 3d article of the conſtitution. It is there declared that —"The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes in law and equity ariſing under this conſtitution, the laws of the United States, or treaties made or which ſhall be made under their authority; to all caſes affecting ambaſſadors or other public miniſters and conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies between two or more States and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the ſame State claiming lands under grants of different States; *and between a State and citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or ſubjects.*"

The judicial power, then, is expreſsly extended to "*controverſies between a State and citizens of another State.*" When a citizen makes a demand againſt a State, of which he is not a citizen, it is as really a controverſy between a State and a citizen of another State, as if ſuch State made a demand againſt ſuch citizen. The caſe, then, ſeems clearly to fall within the letter of the conſtitution. It may be ſuggeſted that it could not be intended to ſubject a State to be a defendant, becauſe it would affect the ſovereignty of States. If that be the caſe, what ſhall we do with the immediately preceding clauſe, "*Controverſies between two or more States,*"—where a State muſt of neceſſity be defendant? If it was not the intent in the very next clauſe alſo, that a State might be made defendant, why was it ſo expreſſed as naturally to lead to and comprehend that idea? Why was not an exception made if one was intended?

Again—What are we to do with the laſt clauſe of the ſection of judicial powers, viz. "*Controverſies between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States or citizens?*"

Here again, States muſt be ſuable or liable to be made defendants by this clauſe which has a ſimilar mode of language with the two other clauſes I have remarked upon. For if the judicial power extends to a controverſy between one of the United States and a foreign State, as the clauſe expreſſes, one of them muſt be defendant—And then, what becomes of the ſovereignty of States as far as ſuing affects it? But although the words appear reciprocally to affect the State here and a foreign State, and put them on the ſame footing as far as may be, yet ingenuity may ſay—that the State here may ſue but cannot be ſued—but that the foreign State may be ſued but cannot ſue. We may touch foreign ſovereignties but not our own. But I conceive the reaſon of the thing, as well as the words of the conſtitution, tend to ſhew, that the federal judicial power extends to a ſuit brought by a foreign ſtate againſt any one of the United States. One deſign of the general government was for managing the great affairs of peace and war, and the general defence, which were impoſſible to be conducted, with ſafety, by the States *ſeparately*. Incident to theſe powers, and for preventing controverſies between foreign powers or citizens from riſing to extremities and to an appeal to the ſword, a national tribunal was neceſſary, amicably to decide them, and thus ward off ſuch fatal, public calamity. Thus, ſtates at home and their citizens, and foreign ſtates and their citizens are put together without diſtinction upon the ſame footing, as far as may be, as to controverſies between them.

So alſo with reſpect to controverſies between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate (at home) comparing all the clauſes together, the remedy is reciprocal—the claim to juſtice equal. As controverſies between ſtate and ſtate, and between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate, might tend gradually to involve ſtates in war and bloodſhed, a diſintereſted civil tribunal was intended to be inſtituted to decide ſuch controverſies, and preſerve peace and friendſhip.

Further; if a ſtate is entitled to juſtice in the federal court againſt a citizen of another State, why not ſuch citizen againſt the ſtate, when the ſame language equally comprehends both? The rights of individuals and the juſtice due to them are as dear and precious as thoſe of States—Indeed the latter are founded upon the former; and the great end and object of them muſt be to ſecure and ſupport the rights of individuals, or elſe vain is government.

But ſtill it may be inſiſted, that this will reduce ſtates to mere corporations, and take away all ſovereignty. As to corporations, all ſtates whatever are corporations or bodies politic. The only queſtion is—What are their powers?

As to individual States and the United States, the conſtitution marks the boundary of powers. Whatever power is depoſited with the Union by the people for their own neceſſary ſecurity, is ſo far a curtailing of the power and prerogatives of ſtates.

This is, as it were, a ſelf evident propoſition; at leaſt it cannot be conteſted. Thus the powers of declaring war—making peace—raiſing and ſupporting armies for public defence—laying duties, exciſes and taxes, if neceſſary, with many other powers are lodged in Congreſs—and are a moſt eſſential abridgement of State ſovereignty.

Again, the reſtrictions upon ſtates, "No ſtate ſhall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and ſilver a tender in payments of debts, paſs any law impairing the obligation of contracts; theſe, with a number of others, are important reſtrictions of the power of ſtates, and were thought neceſſary to preſerve the Union—and to eſtabliſh ſome fundamental, uniform principles of public juſtice throughout the whole Union.

So that I think, no argument of force can be taken from the ſovereignty of ſtates—Where it has been abridged, it was thought neceſſary for the greater, indiſpenſable good of the whole.

If the conſtitution is found inconvenient in practice in this or any other particular, it is well that a regular mode is pointed out for amendment.

But while it remains, all officers legiſlative, executive and judicial, both of the ſtates, and of the Union, are bound by oath to ſupport it.

One other objection has been ſuggeſted, that if a ſtate may be ſued by a citizen of another ſtate, then the United States may be ſued by a citizen of any of the ſtates, or in other words, by any of their own citizens. If this be a neceſſary conſequence, it muſt be ſo. I doubt the conſequence, from the different wording of the different clauſes, connected with other reaſons.

When ſpeaking of the United States, the conſtitution ſays, "Controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party"—not controverſies between the United States and any of their citizens.

When ſpeaking of ſtates, it ſays—"Controverſies between two or more ſtates; between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate."

As to reaſons for citizens ſuing a different ſtate, which do not hold equally good for ſuing the United States; one good one may be, that as controverſies between a ſtate and citizens and citizens of another ſtate, might have a tendency to involve both ſtates in a conteſt, and perhaps in war, a common umpire to decide ſuch controverſies, may have a tendency to prevent the miſchief. That an object of this kind was had in view by the framers of the conſtitution, I have no doubt, when I conſider the claſhing interfering laws which were made in the neighboring ſtates

before the adoption of the conſtitution, and ſome affecting the property of citizens of another ſtate in a very different manner from that of their own citizens.

But I do not think it neceſſary to enter fully into the queſtion, Whether the United States are liable to be ſued by an individual citizen? In order to decide the point before us. Upon the whole, I am of opinion, that the conſtitution warrants a ſuit againſt a ſtate, by an individual of another ſtate.

A 2d. queſtion made in the caſe was, Whether the particular action of aſſumpſit could lie againſt a ſtate. I think aſſumpſit will lie, if any ſuit; provided a ſtate is capable of contracting.

The 3d. queſtion reſpects the competency of ſervice, which I apprehend good and proper; the ſervice being by ſummons and notifying the ſuit to the Governor and Attorney-General; the Governor, who is the ſupreme executive magiſtrate and repreſentative of the ſtate, who is bound by oath to defend the ſtate, and by conſtitution, to give information to the legiſlative of all important matters which concern the intereſt of the ſtate; the Attorney-General who is bound to defend the intereſts of the ſtate in courts of law.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TO METELLUS.

"*All fools have ſtill an itching to deride,*
"*And fain would be upon the laughing ſide.*"

ALTHOUGH you did not *intend* to be civil, I feel myſelf highly complimented by what *you* ſuppoſed wit; and had you been acquainted with Balaam and his aſs, you would not have borrowed an alluſion, which muſt put you to ſhame and confuſion.—I will inform you, for *you* are certainly ignorant of it, that Balaam's long eared companion ſaw the danger to which he was expoſed, when his wiſe maſter fancied himſelf in perfect ſecurity —and by his remonſtrance ſaved his maſter from deſtruction. As you have placed the "*remonſtrators*" of this country upon a footing with this aſs, you have, *without your knowledge*, ſhown the juſtice of their cauſe, and that the Deity himſelf has inſpired aſinine remonſtrators to proclaim the danger of the community. There muſt be real neceſſity when Balaam's aſſes ſpeak, and you have confeſſed this neceſſity, not from deſign but from ignorance, and they will benefit by the diſcloſure. The aſinine tribe, by which *you*, no doubt, mean the people, are ſuppoſed incapable of judging of their true intereſts, and ſuch *wiſeacres* as you are, wiſh to have the power of acting as well as judging for them; but if this was permitted you, your alluſion would ſoon apply in full force, for you would goad the aſs to remonſtrance, and to ſave you from the ſword of Heaven, he would cruſh your feet if not your heads againſt the wall.

It is a happineſs for this country that the cauſe of ariſtocracy has ſuch defenders as *you*; for your defence is a more profitable expoſure of your cauſe, than all Balaam's aſſes put together have effected.—I would not inſult that or indeed any *ſpecies* of brutes ſo much as to claſs *you* with them; for aſſes have given, at leaſt, one ſpecimen of wiſdom, but your firſt eſſay is yet to come.—You muſt be a *mongrel* production, which, for the honor of human nature, ought to have neither claſs nor place allowed it.

I am glad that you feel ſo tickled with your wit, as to cauſe another paper to blaze with it; you are in the right, ſir, for the more extenſive the circulation of it, the greater will be the ridicule and contempt.—I have a better opinion of the underſtanding of the nobles whoſe cauſe you have *attempted* to vindicate than to ſuppoſe that they will *employ* you again, I ſhall therefore give this as a requiem to your caſhiered ſpirit.

JUBA.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

To JUBA.

IT is perfectly true that my former eſſay was not calculated to flatter you and your companions in iniquity—your conjecture therefore on that head is well founded. That Balaam's long eared companion told the truth, (a thing unheard of among his ſucceſſors) is a fact which I have already inſiſted upon—in joining with me therefore in bearing teſtimony to the bright ſide of your progenitor's character, you could have been influenced by no other motive than vanity. There is one thing however, which appears to have eſcaped us both, and which unfortunately detracted from the merit we had too haſtily aſcribed to the Aſs—It is, that he did not adve tize Balaam of his danger until compelled thereto, by ſome very powerful arguments addreſſed to his ſides through the organ of a luſty cudgel! If this kind of practical logic ſo immediately directed to the *feelings* was productive of good in one inſtance, who knows but that a ſimilar experiment ſkilfully performed on our *modern remonſtrators*, might not work another miracle. Pray favor me with your ſentiments on the ſubject, in your next *argumentative* performance.

Whatever may be my private or public opinion with reſpect to the views or acts of a few diſcontented individuals—I have never permitted myſelf to think, much leſs ſpeak diſreſpectfully of nations or any collective bodies of people—Be aſſured then, that when I deduced the pedigree of the remonſtrators of the preſent day from Balaam's Aſs, I had only reference to Juba and his friends—Indeed, if there was any thing wanting to ſupport the aſſertion, I ſhould adduce your hideous braying as concluſive evidence, that the well poiſed javelin had reached the intended mark.

If I was ſo depraved as to inſult the underſtandings of my fellow-citizens, it would be impoſſible to adopt a more effectual mode of doing it, than by admitting, that they had commiſſioned you and your virtuous aſſociates to think and act for them. And yet it would ſeem (if we were willing to give full credit to your elegant eſſay) that *Juba*, &c. and *the People* are ſynonymous terms.—Gracious Heaven! What? The Citizens of the United States repreſented by the Jacobin Club of Philadelphia —The bare idea involves an offence of a very heinous nature.

Among the other numerous acts of wickedneſs and Numidian perfidy, common to you and your party, may be ranked the eſtabliſhment of ſocieties for the purpoſe of engendering a ſpirit of perſecution, that in its progreſs will out-Herod the Inquiſitions of the old world. If a man, for inſtance, obſerves a profound ſilence on political ſubjects, or diſcuſſes them with moderation—if he condemns acts which appear to be unneceſſarily cruel—if he laments the ſtabs which the cauſe of liberty is daily receiving through deſign or miſtaken zeal—if he revolts at the impious doctrines which diſgrace the age we live in—and laſtly, if in this land of freedom *he dares to think for himſelf*, he is immediately branded with the epithet of Ariſtocrat. Alas! If to be deemed a thorough paced democrat, it is neceſſary to poſſeſs oppoſite qualities, I ſhall not heſitate a moment in making my election. Theſe ſocieties to which I allude, whether termed Republican, Jacobin or Democratic, are well known to have different objects in view. Some of them are merely calculated to anſwer the purpoſes of an election—while others again are formed for the avowed purpoſe of obſtructing the operations of government—perhaps to ſubvert it. It is a fact ſtill freſh in the memory of every body, that the tumultuous meetings or popular ſocieties had during the year 1786, in a ſiſter State, and of which the notorious Daniel Shays was preſident, had for their object the deſtruction of the exiſting conſtitution. To the honor of thoſe people however, it ought to be mentioned, that they ſoon ſaw through the pretended patriotiſm of their leaders, and that they are at this moment the moſt induſtrious and peaceable inhabitants of the United States. If ſuch therefore was the conduct of a few deſperate demagogues in 1786, it cannot be deemed unfair to impute ſimilar views to thoſe men, who advocate the preſent unneceſſary and dangerous inſtitutions.

It would indeed be happy for this country if all political opinions, call them Ariſtocratical, Democratical, or any other unmeaning name you pleaſe, were diſcuſſed by *thoſe* only, who having *ſome* property, or what is tantamount, *ſome* reputation, are neceſſarily intereſted in its welfare—It would be but exerciſing a right to which every man is entitled from the excellent form of government under which we live—But when a few factious individuals who have nothing to loſe, derogate ſo far from the dignity of freemen as to volunteer the cauſe of calumny, or become the ſervile tools of a party, they juſtly incur the appellation of Aſſes—Who if not goaded by the whip, are at leaſt inſtigated by bribery or flattery to bray upon topics far above the reach of their ſlender capacities.

I ſhall only add, that in condeſcending to addreſs myſelf to you, ſir, I am influenced by no other conſideration, than an attachment to a government for the eſtabliſhment of which I have fought, and to defend which againſt the machinations of the evil diſpoſed, ſhall be directed the uniform endeavors of

METELLUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 12.

THE day before yeſterday at the time of opening the theatres, an attempt was made to ſeize on all the carriages of the citizens found in the ſtreets, or at the doors of the theatres themſelves, to employ them in conducting the volunteers to la Vendee. A conſiderable number eſcaped, and the reſt remained in the poſſeſſion of thoſe who ſeized them. On this occaſion a remonſtrance was made by the Section des Piques; and the Council General of the Commons came to the following reſolutions:—

"That the carriages and horſes ſhould be inſtantly reſtored to their proprietors, who, however, ſhall be bound to produce them when needed:

And, ſecondly, that all the horſes which ſhall have been ſeized on for the uſe of the Republic, ſhall be branded with a hot iron with a bonnet of Liberty."

The Council beſides charged one of its own body to repair to the houſes of the ci-devant nobles and others, to ſeize on all carriages fit for the conveyance of the military from St. Dennis to Orleans.

Yeſterday the Council of the Commons decreed, that in future their acts ſhould be dated, "the firſt year (and ſo in continuation) of the tyrant's death." To-day they have annulled the decree, which they ſay would only tend to perpetuate the tyrant's memory.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

MAY 10.

The Convention reſumed the diſcuſſion on the Conſtitution, and decreed the preamble and firſt Article in the following words:

"The French People, ſounding their Government on the Rights of Man in Society, which they have acknowledged and declared, adopt the following Conſtitution:

"The French Republic, &c. is one and indiviſible."

Letter from the Commiſſioners with the army in the North.

Valenciennes, May 8.

"Gen. Dampierre this morning made an attack in the wood of Rheme and Vicoigne, to diſlodge the enemy.

It was very vigorous and the firing continued the whole day. The ſoldiers of the Republic ſhewed an ardour worthy of the higheſt praiſe, and carried ſeveral entrenchments with the bayonet. We had about 50 men killed, and ſeveral wounded, but we are certain we occaſioned very great loſs to the enemy. We ſtill poſſeſs ſome of the intrenchments which we have taken from them; but nothing conſoles us for the melancholy accident which befel Gen. Dampierre, our Commander in Chief. His bravery having induced him to advance too far, his thigh was carried away by a ball. We have conferred the proviſional Command in Chief, on Lieutenant-General Lamarch, who commanded the army of the Ardennes, but it is of importance that the Executive Council ſhould, without delay, appoint a Commander in Chief to the two armies. Four of us were preſent at this affair—the two others were detained at Valenciennes, partly by indiſpoſition and partly by the neceſſity of forwarding theſe diſpatches.

"We have taken ſeveral priſoners. The 17th battalion of infantry commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Beclair and the 10th battalion of la Mayenne, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Malherbe, having at their head Generals Heliere and Deroque, effected, with unexampled intrepidity, a ſlow and well ordered retreat, under the fire of ſeveral formidable batteries, which were unmaſked upon them in the woods. Nothing could have been expected but that they ſhould have been cut to pieces. They however loſt only ſix men killed and wounded. A ſoldier who had his arm carried away, cried out, when he returned to the town, "*I have ſtill one left to ſerve the nation!*" Our brave General, while ſurrounded by perſons who were lamenting his diſaſter, cried out, "*This is nothing! Vive la Nation! Vive la Republique!*" Signed, &c. &c.

Another letter from the ſame Commiſſioners.

"Valenciennes, May 9.

"General Dampierre, who had his thigh carried away yeſterday by a ball, died this morning. The whole army regret in him a brave ſoldier, an able General and a ſincere friend to the Republic. The confidence which he inſpired in the troops by his noble Proclamation, at the time when the treachery of Dumourier was diſcovered; his military life always glorious and unſullied; and his death ought to be called to the remembrance of thoſe who may endeavor to tarniſh the ſplendor of his juſtly-acquired reputation. To-morrow we ſhall go, with all the good citizens, to moiſten with our tears the laurels and cypreſs which will cover his grave."

Signed, &c. &c.

The National Convention, deeply affected by the death of this brave General, charged the Preſident to teſtify to his widow, their regret for this unfortunate event.

FRANKFORT, May 8.

The French ſet fire to Coſtheim to cover their retreat, but they returned to the ſpot where they erected a redoubt and ſome batteries. On the 3d the Pruſſians made an attack upon them, and they were repulſed, after a ſharp conteſt. The French again returned, however, with a reinforcement of four battalions, and re-took the place. Gothy's huſſars and carbineers ſuffered much in this buſineſs.

The King of Pruſſia had a very narrow eſcape. A ball fell near, and frightened his horſe ſo much that he was very near falling on the King.

On the 6th, the French made a ſally from Mentz, and burnt the village of Moſbach.

On the 7th, the French moved from Coſtheim, and attacked the Pruſſians, but without effect.

The French have been completely driven from Deux Ponts by Prince Hohenlohe.—In the action, however, the Auſtrians loſt Gen. Laudimont, a very brave and experienced officer.

The bridge between Mentz and Caſſel is broken, and the latter place is on fire.

May 9. On the evening of the 7th, his Pruſſian Majeſty directed an attack on the remaining French batteries between Coſtheim and Caſſel, which were carried by aſſault, deſtroyed, and two guns taken.

Laſt night and this morning a cannonade was kept up on both ſides, the French endeavoring to re-conſtruct their batteries, and we on our ſide to prevent them. This morning we ſeized from them a great number of Mentz arquebuſſes, which carry to a very great diſtance.

On the other ſide of the Rhine, the Imperialiſts at St. Croix ſet fire yeſterday, with bomb ſhells, to a French magazine at Mentz, at that part of the city entitled Gau Thor.

The cannonade on the bridge of Mentz has not as yet had much effect. The French troops of the line, ſome of whom deſert daily, ſay that the affair of Dumourier was not known at Mentz till within the two laſt days. That General is now at Mergenthiem.

The firſt diviſion of Caſſel ſet out from hence on Monday laſt, under General Wormb. It is thought that the Duke of Deux-Ponts will ſupply his Pruſſian Majeſty with a regiment.

The Saxons are to be ſupplied with three guns taken from the French, and the Prince de Conde 8. The circle of Franconia has conſented to grant proviſionally two battalions of muſqueteers, and one of grenadiers.

The day before yeſterday the Pruſſians granted three hours to the French at Mentz, to bury the dead they loſt on the 5th. On that occaſion the latter, quitting the trenches they have cut above Caſſel, wiſhed to try the effect of a ſtratagem, by calling to us that they were troops of the line who wiſhed to deſert. On their approaching very near, their treachery was perceived, and about ſix hundred of them killed, almoſt all of whom were drunk. The battalion of Bender, which was to have proceeded to the Netherlands is to act againſt Mentz.

LONDON, May 21.

By yeſterday's mail we learn, that eleven ſail of Engliſh merchantmen have been captured in the Mediterranean; they were principally carried into Marſeilles.

A diſpute which occurred during the troubles in Brabant, in 1790, between a Mr. Macfarle, a Scotch gentleman, whom ſome pecuniary embarraſſments exiled from this country, and an inhabitant of Louvain, was lately decided in the neighborhood of that city.—It being agreed to fire at the ſame inſtant, they did ſo, at eight yards diſtance; Mr. Macfarle's ball entered the breaſt of his antagoniſt, the contents of whoſe piſtol he received in the lower part of his ſtomach; they fell at the ſame inſtant; ſenſible of their approaching diſſolution, they forgave each other, converſed ſome minutes, and died nearly at the ſame inſtant.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 22.

The advocates for the Americans, aſſert that all the reſpectable people on the continet are decidedly averſe to the fitting out privateers againſt the Engliſh, and that thoſe who had taken French commiſſions are a mere adventurous rabble, ſuch as are to be found in all countries, and whoſe ſole object is plunder, be the means employed what they may.

By a Spaniſh veſſel arrived on Monday evening, we learn that proviſions, wine and ſpecie were laud-

ing at Monti Chriſtis for the uſe of the ſquadron and troops at St. Domingo; and that ſeveral French prizes had been ſent in there.

BERMUDA, June 25.

There ſeems at preſent ſuch a duplicity in the Americans reſpecting the war carrying on, that we imagine they wiſh to play the double game; in Philadelphia and other parts, they are ſmothering the French Ambaſſador with addreſſes, while others pretend they are for peace. It ſeems to us that they wiſh to be dabbling in troubled water.

ALBANY, July 15.

The progreſſive improvements in this city muſt be a ſource of pleaſing contemplation to all good citizens—repairing the ſtate-houſe, building out docks, paving the ſtreets, and opening a paſſage through the middle of Fort-Hill, are the important objects now in hand: The latter will be of the utmoſt conſequence, eſpecially to the mercantile people on the north ſide of State-Street, as the deſcent on that ſide will be the eaſieſt, ſhould the ſouth ſide be paved in the manner at preſent contemplated.

BALTIMORE, July 15.

A report having yeſterday prevailed that the Capt. of the French privateer, called the Citizen Genet, had a recruiting party in this town; and that for the accommodation of the ſame he had eſtabliſhed a houſe of rendezvous at Fell's Point; a committee of gentlemen were appointed to inquire into the circumſtance. We are happy to inform the public, that the gentlemen, upon the fulleſt inveſtigation, were perfectly ſatisfied that there was not the ſlighteſt ground for the report.

July 23.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated July 5.

"General Borel is in Jeremie; he is inveſted by an army from Port-au-Prince and Leogane; he is alſo inveſted by ſea. It is ſaid that Jeremie is ſupplied from Jamaica with proviſion and ammunition.

"The veſſels from the Cape have glutted the market. Three American veſſels from thence have been taken for want of papers, and ſent to Jamaica."

Proclamation of the Civic Commiſſioners, Cape-Francois, June 21, 1793.

We declare, that the will of the French republic, and that of its delegates, is to give liberty to all the negro warriors, who will fight for the republic under the orders of the civil commiſſioners, as well againſt the Spaniards, as the other enemies, whether internal or external.

The republic deſires alſo to alleviate the condition of the other ſlaves—by preventing them from being ill-treated as formerly—furniſhing them with better proviſions, and more capacious apartments for their convenience; higher wages by the year, and more leiſure through the week to attend to their own affairs—more kindneſs and reſpect for the women who are pregnant, and for nurſes—by affording them certain means of redeeming themſelves, by means of determined ſums; finally, by giving gradually liberty to the negroes who can furniſh proofs of their good conduct, and of their aſſiduity in labor, and by giving them at the ſame time pieces of land and property ſufficient to afford themſelves and families an honeſt ſubſiſtence.

All the negroes who may be declared free by the delegates of the republic, ſhall be equal to all freemen, whether white or of any other colour: they ſhall enjoy all the rights belonging to French citizens.

This is the miſſion which the National Convention and the Executive Council of the Republic have given to the civil commiſſioners.

(Signed) POLVEREL,
SANTHONAX.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Fanny,	Stephens,	Teneriffe
Fair American,	Gillis,	Cape-Francois
Sch'r Linnet,	Valentine,	Port-au-Prince
Charming Betſey,	Art,	Cape-Francois
Betſey,	Willis,	St. Marks
Sloop Elizabeth,	Davidſon,	N. Providence

Adareſs of the Inhabitants of the City and Neighborhood of Trenton, to the Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

DEEPLY impreſſed with the wiſdom and policy which dictated your proclamation, declaring the neutrality to be obſerved by the United States of America, in the war between France and other powers of Europe, we, the inhabitants of the city and neighborhood of Trenton, take this manner to expreſs the high ſatisfaction we feel on this renewed proof of that watchful care you have ever teſtified for the beſt intereſts of our country.

The preſent flouriſhing condition of the United States, under a conſtitution and adminiſtration of government which command the admiration of the world, muſt cauſe every feeling mind to deplore and deprecate the calamities of war. If there is a man in America, who could wiſh to ſee this country involved in the miſeries under which Europe now groans, he muſt be an enemy, not only to the happineſs of the United States, but to that enlightened policy which breathes peace and good will to all the world.

Senſible that ſtrictly to maintain the principles of neutrality is the "duty and intereſt of the United States," and the only way to enſure a continuance of peace and proſperity, we beg leave to aſſure you of our fixed determination, not only to comply with the proclamation ourſelves, but to diſcountenance and diſcourage every thing which may contravene the object of it.

Permit us further to add, that the time elapſed ſince the proclamation has given us opportunity to know its general acceptation, and that we believe we expreſs the common ſentiments and the common language of the citizens of the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

To the Inhabitants of the City and Neighborhood of Trenton.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING no other view, in the diſcharge of my public duties, but to promote the beſt intereſts of our country, it gives me pleaſure to learn that the meaſures which are taken to effect that object meet the acceptance of my fellow-citizens.

I am perſuaded that the flouriſhing condition of the United States, and the happy ſituation of our political circumſtances, will not fail to impreſs every reflecting mind. And ſure I am, that there is not a well-wiſher to this country who can deſire to ſee us involved in the conteſt in which the powers of Europe are now engaged.

The aſſurances of your determination to purſue ſuch a line of conduct as will, on your part, inſure the continuance of peace and proſperity of our country, are no leſs pleaſing to me than the belief which you expreſs, that your addreſs conveys "the common ſentiments and the common language of the citizens of the ſtate of New-Jerſey."

Go. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, July 27.

On Sunday the brig Mary, Captain Langdon, arrived at New-York from Cape-Francois, which he left July 9. The paſſengers, which are 40 in number, inform, that it was not ſuppoſed more than from 6 to 9 *hundred* perſons loſt their lives in the affair of the 20th—that not more than *two-thirds* of the town were burnt—that upwards of 20,000 mulattoes and blacks are now under arms there, well fortified—that the negroes *never came in* from the country on the late occaſion—that the Spaniards, from their part of the Iſland, had taken a town, and were on their march; and it is ſaid, are joined by the ariſtocrats and country blacks. *N. Y. Pap.*

The name of the French Eaſt-Indiaman, arrived at New-York, is *Port-Louis*, ſhe is about 500 tons burthen, is commanded by citizen Jarenter; her cargo conſiſts of ſpices, ſilks, ware, ſome ſugar, and various other articles.

FRANCE.

By the ſhip Hare, Capt. De Kay, in 64 days from Bordeaux, which place he left the 15th May, we have received ſeveral French newſpapers, but they contain few particulars of the late battles on the 7, 8, and 9th of May.—Many were ſlain of each army; though the French loſs was great, that of the combined armies was much greater; but that the French had loſt Gen. Dampiere, as has been before announced in ſeveral papers, which they greatly lamented. The combined forces had made no impreſſion on any of the fortified cities, ſaid to be inveſted. On the whole, that France had little to fear from the combined powers—their difficulties aroſe from internal differences among themſelves; from counter-revolutioniſts and other diſcontented incendiaries, which were in a fair way of being ſettled by the forces raiſed to oppoſe them.

Proviſions of all kinds were plenty, and not higher than in England—that Bordeaux was perfectly quiet—that in ſome places many lives of the incendiaries were cut off—that it was neceſſary that many ſhould be cut off to ſave the country from anarchy and ruin. So far we have heard from Capt. De Kay and ſome paſſengers; 21 paſſengers arrived here in the ſhip. [*New-York Diary.*]

The Patriotic Society of Newark, (N. J.) are purſuing meaſures to obtain ſubſcriptions for the relief of the ſuffering fugitives from Cape-Francois—they have appointed a committee for this benevolent purpoſe—The proceedings of the Society in our next at length.

The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States, on Wedneſday laſt made ſeveral preſentments to the Court, of divers perſons in this city, for having cauſed ſundry veſſels in the port of Philadelphia to be armed and equipped in a warlike manner, being an infraction of certain treaties, and a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States, declared by the Preſident's Proclamation.

Wedneſday arrived here the privateer Sans Culottes, of Marteilles, laſt from Nantz, with the ſhip Flora her prize—both veſſels ſaluting the city on entering the harbor.

The Sans Culottes was brought to by a ſhot from Fort Mifflin, and after an examination by Capt. Richard Guy, the commanding Officer, was permitted to paſs.

The citizens of Baltimore by their ſplendid acts of charity and humanity have erected in the hearts of the fugitives from Cape-Francois a monument of gratitude which ſhall tranſmit the ſtory of their benevolence to the lateſt poſterity. Some individuals of the State of Maryland have on this occaſion, aſſumed a moſt laudable ſuperiority in acts of beneficence. One gentleman at Annapolis offers two houſes for the accommodation of two or more families—to provide paſſages for thoſe families from Baltimore to Annapolis, and a preſent ſupply of bread, &c. &c. another gentleman in Cheſter Town, has ſent "one hundred dollars as his mite towards alleviating their calamities."

"*Marble or braſs devouring time may waſte,*"
But acts like theſe eternally ſhall laſt.

MORSE'S GEOGRAPHY, improved and greatly enlarged with many additional Maps—Is juſt publiſhed, in two large octavo volumes, Price three dollars and an half.

The Judge of Pennſylvania Diſtrict having received information on Oath, that certain Citizens of the United States had acted in ſeveral capacities as officers on board an armed Schooner ſaid to be commiſſioned by France as a cruiſer or private ſhip of war; and, with others on board that ſchooner, did capture and make prize of ſeveral veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, who is at peace with the United States, contrary to their duty as citizens of the United States.

On receiving this information, the Judge iſſued his warrant for apprehending the perſons againſt whom the complaint was made—that they might anſwer for their doings in the premiſes, and be dealt with according to law, that legal proceedings in this, and ſome other buſineſs, might be had ſpeedily, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Judge of the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, iſſued their warrant, directing that a ſpecial ſeſſion of the Circuit Court for this diſtrict ſhould be held the 22d inſtant, and that grand and traverſe jurors ſhould be ſummoned to attend it.

Extract from Judge WILSON'S charge to the Grand-Jury, July 22, 1793.

"Is it then unneceſſary, or improper here to ſay, that PEACE ſhould be deemed the baſis of the happineſs of nations.

"PEACE ON EARTH:" this is a *patriotic* as well as an *angelic* wiſh.

"But with war, and rumours of war, our ears, in this imperfect ſtate of things are ſtill aſſailed.

"Into this *unnatural ſtate*, ſhould a nation ſuffer herſelf to be drawn without her *own act*, or the act of *him*, or *them*, to whom, for this purpoſe ſhe has delegated her power?

"Into this *unnatural ſtate*, ſhould a nation ſuffer herſelf to be drawn by the *unauthorized*, nay, by the unlicenſed conduct of any of her citizens?

"Theſe, gentlemen, are queſtions, to which you are now called to give the cloſeſt and deepeſt attention.

"That a citizen, who in our ſtate of *neutrality*, and *without the authority of the nation*, takes an hoſtile part with either of the belligerent powers, violates thereby *his duty*, and the *laws of his country*, is a poſition as plain, as to require no *proof*, and to be ſcarcely ſuſceptible of *denial*.

"Under the treaty of amity and commerce between the *United States* and *France*, it may be made a queſtion, whether the privateers of that power *have* A RIGHT TO FIT THEIR SHIPS IN OUR PORTS.

"This queſtion ariſes from the 22d article of that treaty—"It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, nor citizens of the United States, who have commiſſions from any other prince or ſtate in enmity with either nation, to fit their ſhips in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforeſaid parties."

"It may be alledged that this *prohibition* againſt fitting the ſhips or privateers belonging to any *other* nation *implies a permiſſion* to fit the ſhips or privateers belonging to *France*. But the inference cannot juſtly be drawn. If, by a promiſe made to *one* perſon, I reſtrain myſelf from lending money to *any other*, I am not ſurely, by that *reſtraining* engagement, *obliged to lend* my money to *him*. It may be convenient, it may be *neceſſary* for me to *reſerve* its application excluſively for my own purpoſes. In the ſame manner, by a ſtipulation that, in a war between FRANCE and BRITAIN, we will not lend the uſe of our ports to the privateers of the *latter*—we are, by no means, obliged to lend it to thoſe of the *former*. It may be convenient, it may be neceſſary, for us to refuſe it to *both*.

"True it is, that, *by the treaty*, we are *obliged* to *refuſe* it to *Britain*, and this, to *one* of the parties, was probably an important object. But it remains in our *option* whether we will, or will not, *grant* it to FRANCE.

"Both the nations which made this treaty might have the moſt unexceptionable, nay, the moſt commendable motives for reſerving to themſelves this option;—FRANCE, particularly, might have the ſtrongeſt reaſons for refuſing to bind herſelf, *at all events*, to permit even the *United States*, to fit out, in her ports, privateers againſt *any* nation *(however united to her by compact)* with which the *United States* might be at war.

"*This option*, perhaps, with *France*, a favorite one, each of the parties to the treaty reſerve the power of making. *This option*, our nation, or its repreſentatives for that purpoſe, have not yet made. *This option*, private citizens are certainly unauthorized and unwarranted to make. Private citizens, therefore, aſſiſting in a buſineſs of this kind, offend the law; and for their offences are *amenable* to the *juſtice of the nation*. If you know of any ſuch, it is your duty to preſent them here."

At a meeting of the committees from the Pennſylvania and Maryland Canal Companies, together with a number of reſpectable citizens from the ſtates of Maryland and Delaware, held at Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware, June 18, 1793, for the purpoſe of introducing a croſs canal to connect the waters of Cheſapeak and Delaware, and for clearing the bed of the river Suſquehanna, Doctor John M'Kinly was appointed Preſident of the meeting, and Tobias Rudulph, Secretary. The proceedings of the Pennſylvania and Maryland Commiſſioners, at their meetings of the 6th and 8th of April, 1793, being produced and read, were in general approved of; whereupon the aforeſaid meeting agreed to the following reſolutions, viz.

1ſt. That a company or companies ſhall be incorporated by the States of Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, for the purpoſe of clearing the Suſquehanna from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line, either by canals or otherwiſe—and alſo for opening a communication between the Cheſapeak and Delaware bays, by a canal and lock navigation, or otherwiſe.

2d. That the ſtock of ſaid companies ſhall conſiſt of ſhares, and that a limited time be allowed for ſubſcribing one third part of ſaid ſhares in Pennſylvania, one third in Maryland, and one third in Delaware; the ſubſcribers to pay the whole amount by inſtalments, in —— years.

3d. That the proportion of the capital ſtock to be expended on each of the works, and the tolls to be received, ſhall be inſerted in the acts of incorporation.

4th. That the mutual terms and engagements for carrying on, compleating, and maintaining the navigation, ſo far as it ſhall be carried thro' the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall be ſettled by acts of incorporation.

5th. That a committee of correſpondence be appointed, to conſiſt of members from the ſtates aforeſaid, whoſe duty it ſhall be to correſpond with each other, and to prepare memorials and bills correſpondent with the foregoing reſolutions, to lay before the ſeveral legiſlatures aforeſaid at their firſt meeting.

The following gentlemen were choſen as a committee of correſpondence, viz.

From Pennſylvania.

General William Irvine, General Walter Stewart, Tench Coxe, Levi Hollingſworth, Doctor William Smith, Myers Fiſher, Azariah Horton.

From Maryland.

Nathaniel Ramſey, Samuel Hughes, John O'Donald, George Gale, Henry Hollingſworth.

From Delaware.

Doctor Nicholas Way, Doctor James Tilton, Nicholas Ridgley, Doctor Joſeph Miller, William H. Wells, William Perry.

On the 7th inſtant died at Clavarack, Henry Van Renſſellaer, Eſquire, in the 80th year of his age. And on the 9th, in Ulſter county, Mr. Peter Dumond, aged 90 years.

The Diſtrict Court of North-Carolina, held at Wilmington, has determined that the libel exhibited on behalf of the owners of a Britiſh veſſel, captured by a privateer, commanded by a Captain Hervieux, a French citizen, and carried into that port, ſhould not be admitted, the cauſe not being cognizable in that Court.

Gideon Olmſted, an American, on board ſaid privateer when the capture was made, was bound by the Court to make his appearance at the next Circuit Court to anſwer to the charge.

Extract of a letter dated Bourdeaux, May 12, 1793.

"The channels now left to write you from this country render it imprudent to ſay any thing on the ſubject of politics. We are perfectly quiet here and in the neighborhood of this Department. The government of France continues their uniform protection and favor to the American commerce, and the trading people have much confidence in and pay higher freights to American veſſels than to any other neutral ones.

"Freights for Weſt-Indies 30 *a* 34 dollars pr. ton, of 4 hhds. wine, and ten pr. ct. For Iſle France 40 dols. pr. ton. and as much back do. For Holland and Hans Towns £4 ſterl. pr. ton, For the Baltic, - 5 *a* 5 10ſ pr. do. Foreign wheat 7ſ ſterl. pr. American buſhel, Flour 35ſ pr. Barrel. Tobacco 60 *a* 90 l. pr. Ct. Whale Oil 65l. pr. Ct. Liver do. 75l. pr. Ct. Whale bone 200 *a* 250 pr. Ct. Beef 100l. pr. Barrel. Pork 120l. pr. do.

Exchange London, 44. ſterl. pr. livre.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

While certain perſons, who for very good reaſons keep themſelves behind the curtain, are continually dinning the public ear with complaints, and inſulting the majeſty of the people by reviling their government, let the candid part of the community (and for the honor of human nature we believe it by a great odds the majority) attend to the open and manly declarations of thoſe whom we KNOW to be our friends; and who ſay and ſet their names to the aſſertion, that the people of the United States under the beſt conſtitution in the world are *free*, *flouriſhing* and *happy*.—Indeed the enemies of our peace have undertaken a more than Herculean enterprize, in attempting to invalidate by *miſrepreſentation and lies*, the evidence of our ſenſes.

Certain perſons, who are no longer candidates for infamy, having long ſince attained the higheſt degree, employ themſelves perpetually in ſcribbling the ſcrubbeſt abuſe againſt the perſons who are honored with the higheſt confidence of the people. There are ſome circumſtances in this buſineſs which indicate the conſummate *modeſty* of the incendiaries; but it would be difficult to point out an individual in public life who poſſeſſes the ſmalleſt degree of merit, that has not been *honored* by the leaders of theſe enemies of all virtue.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18ſ
3 per Cents,	10ſ
Deferred,	11ſ
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	5 per cent. adv.

FROM THE NEW YORK DIARY.

The following Stanzas were composed by a lady of this city, and sung, at the entertainment given by the French Consul and French Patriots, New-York, July 14.

HARK, hark, how the clamors of war
Thro' GALLIA's wide regions resound,
BELLONA has mounted her car,
And scatters her terrors around.

CAPTIVITY bursts off her chains,
Her shoutings are heard on the heath,
Her vet'rans are crowding the plains
Resolv'd upon FREEDOM or DEATH.

But see! from her battlements high
Plum'd VICT'RY undaunted alight,
Her standard the waves in the sky,
And urges her sons to the fight.

The swords all indignant they clash,
They rush round the *Bastile's* strong walls,
Ah! heard you that horrible crash?
The TOW'R of proud TYRANNY falls.

The minions of despots all fly,
Purs'u'd by destruction and wrath,
FEAR wings their sad flight, and their CRY
Disturbs the deep slumbers of DEATH.

Haste, haste, MAN'S DISGRACE, disappear,
Vile wretches, of nature the blot,
And wherever your hamlets you rear,
May SHAME and DISTRESS be your lot.

But GALLIA all hail! may thy chiefs
A Temple of Liberty raise,
And there may their feuds and their griefs
Be lost in its altar's bright blaze.

And when they remember THIS DAY,
Bedeck'd with the LAUREL and VINE,
May anguish and care fly away,
And their voices in anthems combine.

And then may the warblings of songs
Be heard from COLUMBIA's green vales,
While echo the wild notes prolongs,
And whispers them soft to the gales.

And oh! let the zephyrs so fleet
Bear the sweet-swelling notes o'er the main,
And there, let them fondly repeat
In the ear of each FRENCHMAN the strain.

FASHION.

TOO monstrous large, the railer cries,
Our Ladies' Heads; when Hats do rise.

But if Dame Fashion dares to change,
And into Lilliput to range;
They're now too little grown; and then,
They hardly emulate a pin!

Fashion I fear will ne'er do right,
Till Ladies' Heads she takes off, quite—
For broad or narrow, high or low,
The snarling race their teeth will show.

RULES

To be observed in transacting Business with the

Insurance Company

OF NORTH-AMERICA.

1st. ALL orders for Insurance must be given in writing, signed by the applicant; and as minute a description of the vessel is expected, as the person ordering the insurance can give, respecting her age, built, how found and fitted, and whether double or single decked.

2d. All policies will be ready for delivery in twenty-four hours after the order for insurance is accepted at the office, and the policy must be taken up in ten days.

3d. Notes, with an approved endorser, for all premiums, must be given in ten days, payable as follows:

For American and West-India risques, in three months after the date of the policy.

For European risques, in six months.

For India and China risques, in 12 months.

For risques by the year, in eight months.

For risques for six months, in four months.

And for risques for any lesser time, in three months.

4th. Losses will be paid in *ten days* after proof and adjustment; but if the note given for the premium shall not have become due within that time, the amount of it shall, nevertheless, be deducted from the loss to be paid.

The Insurance Company of North-America hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that, agreeably to the above rules, they are ready to receive all orders for insurance, which may be addressed to them, accompanied with directions to some responsible house in Philadelphia for the payment of the premiums within the time limited.

In case the risques offered shall be approved, the insurance shall be immediately effected; otherwise notice shall be given, either by answer to the person applying, or to his agent, in Philadelphia, as may be ordered.

By order of the Directors,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 3. 4w

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of six per cent on the amount of the first instalment, and of one per cent per month, on the sums paid towards the second and third instalments, calculating from the first day of the month following that in which these payments were made. The Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Representatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119, south Front-Street) at any time after the 7th inst.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much dispersed throughout the United States, the Printers in the several States are requested to give the above a place in their newspapers.*

Madame DOUTTE, wife of M. DOUTTE, an inhabitant du quartier de Vallieres, lost her husband in the disasters of the Cape on the 20th June last. She is ignorant of his fate—She requests that those who may have it in their power to give her any information respecting her husband, would send it to the house of Mrs. HUDSON, High-street, Baltimore, where she resides, or to Madame QUANTE, in the same street.—*A re-publication of the above by the several printers is requested.*

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793 ed12w

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, *&* DANIEL CARROLL, *Esquires,*

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Washington*, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes	Dollars	350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this scheme *at least* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expence must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *something more than par:* In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn aagainst its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleston, South-Carolina; *Gideon Denison*, Savannah; Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March, 61793.

BANK *of the* UNITED STATES.

JULY 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be paid at the Bank after the 10th instant, to the Stockholders or their Representatives duly authorized, FOURTEEN DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS for each Share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By order,
cp3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA

JULY 12, 1793.

THE vacation for the Philosophical Classes commences on Monday the 15th instant, and is to continue *six* weeks; and for the different schools, belonging to the Institution, on Monday the 29th instant, to continue *four* weeks.

The Commencement for conferring Degrees on the Students of the Senior Class, who have been already examined before the Faculty and Trustees, and approved of by them, will be held on the 2d Wednesday of September next.

As the Philosophical Professors will begin their courses of Lectures about the 1st of September, to the Classes under their care, and as it is usual for Students from distant parts, who wish to finish their education in the University, to enter one or other of these Classes, according to their proficiency in Literature, it is recommended to such Students to make their applications for admission at that time.

The Lectures of the Provost for the benefit of the Medical Students, will begin, as usual, on the first of November, when the Lectures of the Medical Professors commence.

By order of the Faculty.
WM. ROGERS, Sec'ry.

FOR SALE, BY

MATHEW CAREY,

At his Store, No. 118, Market-street,
PHILADELPHIA,

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January, 1787, to its termination in December, 1792, in twelve volumes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nineteen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the President of the United States, respecting this work, is as follows:

"I believe the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety.* If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design of rescuing public documents from oblivion—I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, or one MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT."

June 5.

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. 1f

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, proposes publishing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it interesting as a Daily Publication, it shall contain foreign and domestic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Essays and Observations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Also a summary of the proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislature of this State:—with a sketch of Congressional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy size; but a larger size shall be substituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained, the Publication shall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be published twice a week as usual.—Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by the Public's humble servant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobson, at the Stone House—by other persons who are in possession of Subscription papers, and by the Editor at his house, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

Philadelphia, July, 1793,

THE EDITOR

MOST earnestly requests those of his distant Subscribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as soon as possible.—Those persons who have received subscription money on his account are desired to remit the same. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a serious amount—Serious, as they are the only resource to discharge very serious engagements incurred in the prosecution of this expensive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclusively, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, & at Pittsburgh, York-town & Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said river Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the said river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the month of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the said rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami river of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said river Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash river, and from the mouth of the said Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the said Wabash to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tenessee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said river, inclusively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Nashville, on the said river, and at Nashville..

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
One quart of salt,
Mwo quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least 3 months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.